





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH  
OF  
HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN,  
OF KENTUCKY,  
In the United States Senate, April 27th, on the  
Report of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Allen.—What is the question now?  
The President pro tempore. On concurring in the report of the committee of conference. Those Senators in favor of concurring will say "yea," as their names are called; those opposed to it will say "nay."

Mr. Crittenden. Mr. President, I wish, with as little consumption of the time of the Senate as possible, to set forth the reasons which, upon the fullest consideration that I have had, the opportunity of giving to this subject, constrain me to vote against this report. In some respects, undoubtedly, the amendment proposed by the committee of conference meets my cordial concurrence. I was opposed to the admission of Kansas upon the basis of the Lecompton Constitution, because I thought that instrument not only did not express the will of the people of Kansas, but was against their known will and wishes; and moreover I thought it had been made by fraud and political trickery. I opposed, therefore, the enforcement of that constitution upon the people of Kansas. That was the main point of controversy then. Gentlemen on the other side regarded it as being presented in all the forms of law, and said that those forms of law through which this question had passed in the Territory of Kansas, precluded us from any examination beyond them. I supposed that forms were only intended to promote and ascertain the truth—not that they confined and excluded the truth and precluded all examination into it.

I was opposed to enforcing this instrument upon the people against their will, and stated, as I supposed, with fraud. Other gentlemen took different views of the case, and insisted upon its prompt and immediate adoption and the absolute admission of the State into the Union upon it. The committee of conference, in their consideration of the subject, have changed the views which were entertained by the Senate at that time, and have now agreed to abandon the Lecompton Constitution, so far at least as to submit it to the people of Kansas for their affirmation. So far we are agreed.

But, sir, in making that submission to the people, certain consequences are attached to it, which, I think, are an unjust, an improper incumbrance upon the free right of the people to choose their institutions for themselves. In the bill substituted by the House of Representatives in place of the Senate's bill, there was a fair submission of the Lecompton Constitution provided for, and the people were told, "if you affirm this, very well; if it is all at your discretion; a matter of choice with you, free, uninfluenced, fair; choose as you please; and if you choose to reject this constitution as not satisfactory to you, a convention of the people of the Territory shall be immediately called, to make such constitution as is satisfactory; and upon that constitution's being made, and upon a reference of it to the people, if they shall affirm what the convention has done, the President of the United States being made acquainted with the fact, shall announce by proclamation, and thereafter the State shall be considered as one of the States of the Union."

That is the bill which the Senate has voted against. The committee of conference, abandoning, as I say, the enforcement of the Lecompton Constitution as an absolute one, and the admission of the State as an absolute admission, come to our ground, so far as to agree that that instrument shall be submitted to the people. The committee of conference say it shall be submitted to the people, but how submitted? In the fair, open, unnumbered manner that it was to be by the bill of the House of Representatives? No, sir.

I have said that this new amendment proposes the submission of the constitution. I am substantially correct in that statement. Literally, however, it is but a submission of certain grants of land which have been habitually made by Congress upon the common and admission of new States—grants for school purposes, grants for university, grants for establishing a seat of government. It submits these grants and the condition upon which they are made, to-wit: that the State accepting them shall not be at liberty to interfere with the disposal of the public lands or to impose taxes upon them—it refers this formal part of the instrument of admission to the people. It submits to them the question, "Are you willing to take these grants of lands or not? That is the only question to be submitted to the people; but by legislation a consequence is to flow from their action perfectly arbitrary in its nature, and altogether illogical in the conclusion. If they are willing to take the land, it is to be inferred that they are willing to take a constitution which is known to be obnoxious to them? And if they reject the grant of lands for any reason or without any reason, they are to be considered as rejecting the constitution. Here is a side issue, or a collateral constitution, infinitely more important than the direct question propounded to the people.

Now, sir, why is this? It is in effect, I grant, for I do not wish to stand on mere formalities or technicalities, a submission of the constitution to the people. It is a sort of feigned issue out of Congress. That issue the people are to try. The world, looking at that issue, might say, "What, what? This is nothing but a trick." Oh, well, but we will annex, by law, a legal consequence, though no man would ever think of deriving it a legitimate and logical consequence, and that consequence shall be, if you take the land, you take another thing entirely distinct from it—a certain constitution. You agree; to waive all your objections to that question, if you take the land. If you do not want the land, or if you reject it because it is not as much as you desire or as much as you hoped for, then you shall be considered as rejecting the constitution, though you may, in fact, be satisfied with it. Is this a fair submission of it to the people? You say to them, in effect, "Vote for this, or you will lose the land; agree to put this little yoke on your necks; and you shall be rewarded for it with lands without limit almost."

Sir, is not that offering temptation? They are to have the land if they accept the constitution; if they do not, they are not to have it. Does it not hold out the idea that, by possibility, this is their last chance for obtaining the land, and that having once rejected in due form of law, this form of law shall be set up against them as an estoppel—against their ever having any more land? Will the world consider it fair? Will the people of the United States consider it fair? If the people of Kansas are entitled to vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, they are entitled to it in virtue of their right of self-government; they are entitled to it in virtue of that great sovereign popular right, by virtue of which every government that we represent here stands. We have no right to diminish that right to control, to right to incur it. It is their right, and you have no right to annex penalties or conditions to the exercise of it. Although I have no idea that it is the intention of Congress to withhold from them, at any time hereafter, these lands; yet read this bill, and see if that is not the impression it may make. At any rate, this is a great bonus offered to them for immediate admission. This is calculated to take away from the submission the complexion of fairness and equality; it is calculated to take away from it the face of justice.

More than that; not only is this reward to accompany one vote that they may give, but there is another consequence. This measure says to the people of Kansas: "if you choose to take this Lecompton Constitution, with all its imperfections on its head; if you choose to silence all the complaints and all the denunciations which you have made against it; if you choose to humiliate yourselves as freemen, by a confession of as much baseness as that would imply, that no matter what your numbers are, we shall make no in-

quiry, but come into the Union at once, with all the dowry of land which we give our newly-admitted and infant States; you shall come in at once to the great family of sovereign States; you shall come into the Senate of the United States; you shall come into the House of Representatives; and you shall sit side by side with those great and mighty States which achieved the Revolution, and achieved the liberties which we here enjoy—come in and share with us the crown and the scepter; accept these grants, with this constitution, and you shall do it instantly, and we will make no inquiry as to your numbers.

Only accept this constitution, and all these things are yours; but reject it, and you shall not only not come in now as a sovereign State, but we will inquire into your numbers, and you shall not come in now under any form of constitution, until your population shall amount to that number which is fixed by the general law as the ratio of representation throughout the country.

Here, sir, are the benefits, and here are the penalties that are attached to the vote to be given in Kansas. Is this a fair submission? Is it for us—guardians, if of nothing else, of the political morality of the country—to put such a temptation in the way of our people, those who are subject to our laws, and must follow our bidding? If these are unfair incumbrances upon the right of suffrage, is it not wrong in us to place this great free principle under such treatment and circumstances as we are now doing? So it seems to me; and, in my opinion, those who consider it candidly will come to the same conclusion.

If my friends who have been in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, and especially those who have been opposed to its submission to the people, shall look candidly at it, they will see, not only the submission which they oppose, but the fraud, but see that that submission, and the vote which is to be given under it, are incumbered by conditions, by trammels, and by temptations which ought not to be presented by us to any portion of our people. Must not that be their conclusion?

Mr. President, anxious as I am to see this subject entirely settled, and this Kansas volcano extinguished, closed up, filled up forever, I submit that these measures would all fail, and Kansas be left just where you found her, than where this bill would place her. To do nothing would place her where this bill would; but it would place her there without this injurious and unjust legislation on our part. This bill, if she refuses to accept the Lecompton Constitution, remits her to a territorial condition. She is now in a territorial condition. She will remain in it, if no legislation be passed by Congress.

What good, then, is this to effect? Is not every gentleman here morally certain that all these temptations will fail, and that this constitution will be rejected? I am perfectly certain that it will be rejected; she will be a Territory then, under the force of this legislation. She is a Territory now; and she will continue to be a Territory if this bill passes, and she will continue to be a Territory if she gains by it? Nothing; not a straw; not the dust in the balance in which the peace of the country is weighed.

Another and further distinction between the House bill and this bill is, that the House bill provided, in case of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, an immediate remedy for that, by calling another convention, which convention, before the next session of Congress, the bill supposed, would have formed a constitution, which would have been acted upon, and we should come here finding Kansas a State in the Union—at any rate, the question put out of our hands; for if they rejected this, we provided the means of their making another.

This bill says, if they reject this, there is no means of their making another, and they shall have another; it shall be postponed indefinitely; and we here authorize them, when they have obtained a certain amount of population, but not till then, to make a constitution, thus leaving this vexed and vexatious question open, to pour out further troubles on the land.

It abandons, then—and that is all it does in concurrence with my ideas of the proper course on this subject—the Lecompton Constitution, and it leaves it to the people to do more than the House bill did on that point. In all the rest it is a poor, maimed imitation of the bill of the House, worse for every change that has been made, and by these very changes creating insuperable obstacles to prevent those who view it as I do from giving their concurrence to the report of this committee. I reject it, and I say so, as if it were in respect to the Lecompton Constitution; but, sir, how strangely are the views changed upon this subject, which will be satisfied with this report of the committee here?

The President, in his special message, after arguing the question, and recommending and urging us to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, among other reasons says it is the shortest and quickest way to close the Kansas question; and all the agitators that have grown out of it. That is one of the President's inducements—He tells us that will be the consequence. He tells us if we do not agree to it, dangerous results will follow. This was the argument here—What now do the committee of conference propose? They abandon the President; they abandon all his reasons; they abandon his recommendations; they abandon his inducements; and what do they do? After having given the President much reason to believe that, to this extent at least, (that is, of shortening the method of settling the Kansas question,) they concurred with him in opinion, as the arguments of gentlemen did on the original bill, they now turn round and say it is far from their purpose to adopt the shortest and the quickest way for the settlement of Kansas, to quiet all these disturbances, and to quiet the land, by admitting her into the Union; that is not their purpose at all; now they say to her, if she does not take this thing she shall not come into the Union; she shall wait—how long I do not know; the President does not know.

All the celerity of movement to a particular goal is laid aside; and now if the President is not satisfied with the result, he is to be satisfied with it, which I would not attribute to him—but resentment itself could not have dictated a course more calculated to avenge the wrong of refusing the Lecompton Constitution absolutely, than the one which is now proposed, that unless they take it they shall not come into the Union for an indefinite time—by the adoption of this amendment my friends say to the President, and by this report the committee of conference say to him, "we do not care whether that time is long or short; we do not agree with you, sir, on the question of the Lecompton Constitution or a continuation of all difficulties and all the disturbances, and all the perils which have grown out of it in the country." That is the action that is the legislation of Congress, if this report be adopted.

I do not wish unnecessarily to enlarge on this subject. I have stated the main reasons why I cannot vote for the report. It seems to me to be in perfect consonance with the prejudices and suspicions which have been excited in Kansas, that the committee of conference propose a change in the board to govern the election which the bill of the House prescribed and authorized. That authorized four commissioners, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, two officers of the President's appointment, and two individuals of the Territory who might be, the one the President of the Council, and the other the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislature. Any three of them were to constitute a board. Nothing, therefore, could be done in the board without one of the President's appointees being there, or one of the people's appointees being there.

Here the board is increased to the number of five, and another officer of the President's appointment—the district attorney of the Territory—is added, making five—any three of whom may act; so that the judges appointed by the President to guard this election will constitute a majority, and can decide anything and everything, and have the election in their own hands. We know that this matter of regulating elections is one of the great sources of jealousy and suspicion and complaint in Kansas. I need not say how justly, for that is not in ques-

tion; but we have evidence enough unquestionably to show that the public mind there has been full of jealousy, full of suspicion, of those who regulated their elections. It has been charged that they controlled them by secret means, or by false returns, or by one unfairness or another at the polls—polls which were governed entirely by party judges.

The bill of the House proposed to take them out of the hands of party altogether, so that neither should have any right to complain. It proposed to have a power above party in this particular to govern and control this election. We chose men who, by their official station, stood high, and whose integrity might be relied upon; but this committee proposes to add a fifth, which destroys the character of impartiality—that character calculated to repel suspicion, and repel jealousy. This is comparatively a small affair, and I would give very little consequence to it; but the other is the main ground of objection, as it seems to me. It is a species of it is not just.

What would the South say to the North if the North proposed to her, "we will submit this constitution; we will give you immediate admission into the Union as a State; and we will say to all the aspirants in the Territory, 'you who want to be Senators, you who hope to obtain that honored place, you who want to be Representatives from the new State, (and these are generally the first and influential citizens), to you we offer immediate admission, and the immediate opportunity of obtaining these cherished and hoped for honors; but reject it, and you shall be left just where you are, and the vote which is to be given under it, are incumbered by conditions, by trammels, and by temptations which ought not to be presented by us to any portion of our people. Must not that be their conclusion?"

You have waited too long for the application in this case of a rule requiring a certain population before Kansas can be admitted. I believe, as far back as the last Congress, the bill of my friend from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] proposed to authorize them to come into the Union with the numbers they then had. I voted for it; and we made this exception in respect to Kansas, on the ground of merely of right on her part, but because she was the source of so much trouble, and so much agitation throughout the land, that we desired to suppress the evil, and her admission was thought to be the best mode of doing it. The proposition for her admission in that bill, I am certain, was founded upon and moved by these patriotic and just considerations, on the part of my friend from Georgia, even at that time, and I am sure that the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution arbitrarily on these people against their will, did anybody here any serious objection made to it on the ground that they had not the requisite population? No, sir.

It is now only announced; and coming in this way, it does come as a penalty upon the people. All our legislation has been based on the idea that we were to be a free people, and that we had no right to be a slave people. We have proceeded upon that concession upon every side, and by every one; we have legislated upon it through out this time; and now, for the first time, after these long concessions, disfranchisement is threatened; the penalty of being remitted indefinitely to a territorial condition is held out if the people do not accept a constitution that we know is obnoxious to them.

I say, Mr. President, that it does not appear to me, that this is fair; and although I belong, as every man must, to some party or some section of the country, I want to see justice done. My experience teaches me that justice alone is a lasting foundation, in public or in private life, for everything dear and valuable. It is the only sure, unshakable, imperishable foundation, and upon that basis alone we can build a nation. We have nursed this Kansas question, and created throughout the country; we would take her into the Union, bind her in the Federal chain, and leave her to herself, to drag that chain along as she could or might; to have upon her all its obligations, to govern herself, and to govern herself at her own hazard; and thus, to use a familiar expression, localize all the trouble she might create among her own people, and confine it to them. But we have nursed this Kansas question, and created throughout the country; we would take her into the Union, bind her in the Federal chain, and leave her to herself, to drag that chain along as she could or might; to have upon her all its obligations, to govern herself, and to govern herself at her own hazard; and thus, to use a familiar expression, localize all the trouble she might create among her own people, and confine it to them.

Then, is this justice? You want to quiet all these agitators. So do I; no man more than I. Anything and everything that was in my power would I do to accomplish the object. Let us try impartial justice; no criminality, no retaliation. Do justice. Upon that we can stand firm, and defy all the accidents and chances of time or circumstance. That is the mode of giving peace to the North, to the South, to the East, and to the West; and without it there will be no permanent peace, there will be no tranquility. Evil generates nothing but evil; injustice generates nothing but injustice; and her steps are constantly from bad to worse. Now, I ask, is this right? Is it just? That is the question the Senate ought to consider. Each gentleman can resolve it for himself. I have given the reasons for which I am in favor of the solution of that question at which I have arrived.

We hear, Mr. President, a great deal about this section and that section, and a man's allegiance to one section and another section. Within a certain limit and scope, this language is allowable enough; but sir, take my case. What is the position of my State? I know, in the sort of position which she occupies in the geography of the country, in the state of the natural growth of the extremes of North and South, and what propriety is there in this? Is there not a great western section, geographically, as well as a northern and southern section. In my country we call ourselves western men. Geographically we have that position in the Union. You have an extreme to the North, with its peculiar employments and its peculiar opinions. A different state of things exists at the extreme South. You are both upon the ocean; but where are we? We are in the Great West—we are the Great West.

Though not equal at this time, in point of population, to either the northern or southern section, we are destined to be more in population than both of them put together—destined to have more in the future than the products of the earth in our hands than all the rest of the United States; occupying the most fertile region of the world in all that is necessary for the subsistence and comfort of mankind; and, in the language of the famous French writer, De Tocqueville, occupying a region the finest and the most glorious that the Almighty ever made for the habitation of man. That is our country in the West. We touch no ocean; we are interior. We lie in no connection with the North; we are from the South.

What peculiar interests does this geographical position of ours give us? North and South may occasionally have their passions excited to think that one or the other would be better off in the case of a dissolution. We know that; we have seen some symptoms of it, unhappily for us all. We have heard the expression of such sentiments—These are the sentiments of extremes, far separated, with different institutions and to some extent different interests, and each with a hardness of feeling on either side. When a tariff is refused, perhaps northern men think they

would be better off without the Union. The South has occasionally thought, you know, that she would be better without you. All these opinions may be hot, but all these variances of sentiment lead to one deplorable effect, the breaking of our great Union, the destruction of the mightiest hopes of man, the destruction of the mightiest hopes that all mankind might derive from our example of public liberty and public prosperity.

For the reasons I have mentioned, North or South may be occasionally of opinion that their interests would be benefited by a separation—honestly, it may be patriotically expressed; but what must eventually be the sentiment of that great western region of country to which I have alluded? Their interest, if I may call it so, their peculiar interest, is the Union. There never can be a time when any one of us in that section can think it is our interest that this Union should be destroyed. I am gentlemen here, coming from the region of which I speak, how many men are there that you have found in that region who countenance for a moment the idea of disunion? They are all of one mind—instinctively of one mind. Instinctively they understand their interest; and that is the great pervading motive of mankind on which alone durable relations can be established. What is your interest, you of the West? I have painted your condition feebly, and your productions.

What are you to do? Are your products to rot upon your hands, and be the cause of pestilence among you? No; but it must be so, unless you can find vent for them somewhere. Where are you to go? If a dismemberment of the Union takes place between the North and South, you are opposed to that, forever opposed to it, because it is to take away from you one of the means of access to the ocean, and to the world, and to the markets of the world, for the sale of your productions. If there was a division between North and South, the West might be excluded entirely either from going to the markets of New York, or going to New Orleans, without being subject to tolls and taxes; and could that be borne? It would be a mighty burden for them to bear. It is their interest to avoid that burden. It is their interest, their peculiar interest, and must ever remain so, for the Union together, in order that they may have that mighty scope of free trade which they now enjoy.

They will always have more to sell than any other equal number of people on the face of the earth. They have more than would glut New Orleans, more than would glut New York, if it could all be poured there. We want all these accesses. In our very position there is a local, a natural, a destined patriotism, so that the Union is concerned. We must be found in it. Our prosperity, I may say, if not our existence as an agricultural people, depends upon the preservation of the Union, and all the means for exportation and for commerce that both the northern and southern sections afford. We must go through both sections in order to find markets abroad for those products which are not to be consumed in our own country. We are enabled to stand by an everlasting and perpetual bond of interest to stand by and protect the Union for the sake of the commerce, and for the sake of the freedom of trade which it, and it alone, secures to us. This is our peculiar interest.

The North may have its; the South its; this is ours. You of this region ought to consider yourselves as bound by this interest, if possible, to guard and preserve it, and to guard against the mischief that Kansas has created throughout the country; we would take her into the Union, bind her in the Federal chain, and leave her to herself, to drag that chain along as she could or might; to have upon her all its obligations, to govern herself, and to govern herself at her own hazard; and thus, to use a familiar expression, localize all the trouble she might create among her own people, and confine it to them.

This is the position which I feel for myself and my brother Senators who represent a section of the country; and I wish it were so that these great political truths were known and recognized, even in half their value, by every man who lives in that region, much less every one who represents them. We should be then as a sentinel set up in the Constitution, to watch over the Union, for the sake of protecting our own interests, and to guard against the local and material interests. That will keep us awake constantly. We can have no prejudices against North or South. Our prosperity, to a great degree, depends upon them. We hail and cherish them all as our fellow-citizens, all as parts of the grand whole which constitutes us a mighty nation, now talked of in all the Courts of Europe as one of the great Powers of the earth, and which we shall be sure to forget our local and material interests. That will keep us awake constantly. We can have no prejudices against North or South. 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WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

It will be perceived that the two clauses are almost identical—the admission by proclamation of the President, without further action on the part of Congress, being the same in both—and the only difference being that Crittenden's substitute submitted the Leecompton Constitution directly to the people of Kansas.

We take the above from the *Columbus Journal*, which quotes it with evident gusto from the Washington correspondence of the *New York Evening Post*. The anecdote is doubtless untrue, having no other basis than the eccentric genius of the Republican letter writer of the *Post*; but if it be true, it would certainly convict Mr. Broderick of being a gross unmannered booby and blackguard, who had no pretensions to the high character and refinement which he claims out of all decent society that he might aspire to enter.—*Cin. Enquirer*.

Would it not have been better for Mr. English to have given Broderick the kick, than for the editor of the *Enquirer*, at a distance of some hundreds of miles, to declare that he deserved one? But that would not have filled the programme exactly. It is very questionable whether it would have been kicking him out of "decent society." Most certainly Broderick did not "aspire to enter it," and few honorable men do.

NEW YORK, May 5.  
The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says an open rupture took place today between the President and Senator Pugh concerning the Marshalship for the Northern District of Ohio and other Ohio appointments. The President used very severe language, and Mr. Pugh left in disgust and very angry.

A first rate article, low for Cash.  
Nov. 18, 1857-tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

**POTATOES & APPLES.**  
150 BUSHELS Superior Potatoes,  
50 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD

Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to  
Feb. 10—d&wtf. S. M. NOEL,  
**NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH  
AND SWEET LARD, for sale by**  
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

1900



### THE REASON WHY!

A CAREFUL COLLECTION OF  
Some Thousands of Reasons for Things, which, though  
Generally Known, are Imperfectly Understood

A BOOK OF  
CONDENSED SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE FOR THE  
MILLION!

By the Author of "Inquire Within."

It is a handsome 12mo. volume of 356 pages, printed on  
fine paper, bound in cloth, gilt, and embellished  
with a large number of WOOD CUTS, illustrating  
the various subjects treated of. Price, ONE DOLLAR. Sent  
to any address, prepaid.

It contains a collection and solution of THIRTEEN  
HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO FACTS IN SCIENCE AND  
PHYSICS, some of which, on their first discovery, puzzled  
the most learned and apt scholars. Some idea  
may be formed of its vast usefulness, when we inform  
the reader that it has an INDEX CONTENTS RE-  
QUIRING FORTY COLUMNS OF FINE TYPE.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,  
No. 15, ANN STREET, NEW YORK.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of  
\$1.00, by express, free of postage.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR "THE  
REASON WHY" and "INQUIRE WITHIN." Send cash or  
orders to the Publishers.

April 5, 1858-4w.

### The Beautiful Canadian Trotting Stallion DEFIANCE.

WILL MAKE HIS FIRST SEASON IN THE  
United States, at my farm in Franklin  
county, eight miles from Frankfort, on the  
turnpike road leading to Georgetown, at a very low  
price of TEN DOLLARS the season, with fifty cents to  
the groom, payable within the season which has com-  
menced, and will expire on the 1st of July.

I will furnish pasturage gratis to mares from a dis-  
tance, without being responsible for accidents or es-  
capes.

### DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

DEFIANCE is a rich mahogany bay; 15½ hands  
high; with heavy black mane and tail; possessing fine  
bone, great length and extension of joints, and pre-  
sented in his appearance, a remarkable combination  
of the thorough bred with the harness horse.

He was sired by old Defiance, who was the sire of  
Lacy Moscow, also an innumerable other trotting cele-  
brities. His dam, (Matilda Minks) herself very celebrated  
both for trotting and pacing, was a Canadian mare of  
the most select blood, old Defiance was by Cock of  
the Rock; he by Daroc; he by old Messenger. Cock  
of the Rock was full brother in blood to American  
Eclipse.

DEFIANCE was purchased from his breeder in  
Canada last fall as a stock horse, both on account of  
his great perfection in every respect, and his  
speed, and graceful action, and for the high charac-  
ter and reputation of the stock from which he is both  
directly and remotely descended. He was exhibited in  
the facting at the Baltimore Fair, six weeks after his  
arrival, and, without any training, went his mile in 2  
minutes 40 seconds, taking the second premium.

I am standing him at this low rate on account of the  
hard times, with the purpose of inducing farmers gen-  
erally to improve the character of the horse stock of  
the country, being well assured that no horse in the  
State will contribute more to that end.

March 24, 1858-4t. THOMAS STEELE.

\*Observer and Reporter insert three times in week-  
ly paper, make price and charge this office.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that  
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder  
RICHARD ADAMS, in the county of Rowan, and has since  
been at large;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-  
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby  
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-  
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the  
Jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date  
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have  
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of  
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,  
at Frankfort, this 25th day of Jan. A. D. 1858,  
and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.  
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

### DESCRIPTION.

Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9  
inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy suit of  
black eyes and eyebrows, black and heavy, with rather  
bad countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-  
brows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks sultry; round-  
faced, and whiskers on his face rather sandy, and small-  
poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his hide rather low  
appearance, his clothing janes coat, blue pants,  
brown shoes on his feet.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that FRANK  
CIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec.  
1857, kill and murder WILLIAM PORTER, in the city of  
Louisville, and has since been at large;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-  
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby  
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-  
prehension and delivery of said Williams, to the Jailer  
of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have  
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of  
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,  
at Frankfort, this 25th day of Jan. A. D. 1858,  
and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.  
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

### DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 25 years of age; 5 feet 6  
inches in height; tolerably heavy built; dark complexion;  
dark hair and eyes, hair rather long and wears a  
dark coat; had on a dark cloth coat, and a  
black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician  
by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

### COACH FACTORY.

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Car-  
riages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of  
the best material. We have purchased the sole right of  
Everett's Patent Coupling.

For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and  
Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our  
Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.  
April 2, 1858-4t.

### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c., CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,  
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERY.

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the  
Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

Nearly printed Catalogue of the  
Fruit, Ornamental Trees,  
Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above  
named Nursery, may be had by  
application to A. G. HODGES,  
Frankfort, Ky.

\*Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,  
Williamson Post Office, Ky., or to  
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.  
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854

### CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes,  
Tallow Candles. Received and for sale  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRA & TODD.

### BACON AND LARD—

600 lbs Bacon Shoulders;  
400 lbs Bacon Hams;  
500 lbs Bacon Sides;  
10 kegs Prime Lard;  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE GALLOON OR DRAFF—We have in store a full assortment of fine BRANDIES, WINES, and GIN.

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 year old; 50 barrels 2 year old;  
for sale and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

### For Rent.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied  
by James R. Page, deceased, on the Ceme-  
tery Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven  
rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Pre-  
sention given immediately. For particulars inquire of  
Nov. 20, 1857-4t. T. S. & J. R. PAG

### INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt  
and reliable Companies, by  
**JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

### Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,

No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on  
Marine, Inland Navigation, Transpor-  
tation and Fire Risks,  
AT REASONABLE RATES.

### Capital, - - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.  
ISAAC UNDERHILL, Wm. R. FERRIS, Wm. A. HERRON, J. REYNOLDS, L. HOLLAND, H. GREGG.

OFFICERS.  
I. UNDERHILL, President.  
T. BOHLLAND, Vice President.  
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,  
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858-4t.

### The Quaker City Insurance Company,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.

Capital & Surplus, - - \$250,000  
Chartered Capital, - - 500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and  
the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation  
and Transportation.

### OFFICERS.

GEO. H. HART, President.  
E. P. ROSS, Vice President.  
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer.  
S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.  
GEO. T. HART, E. W. BAILEY, CHARLES G. IMLEY, Wm. M. LEWIS, JR., J. L. POWERS, ANDREW R. CHAMBERS, H. R. COGGSHALL, SAMUEL JONES, M. D., JOHN H. CHAMBERS, JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858-4t.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers Union Insurance Company,

AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,  
JANUARY 1, 1857.

### ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit \$13,482 28  
Cash in the hands of Agents and in  
course of transmission secured by  
bonds with sureties \$6,557 22  
54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per  
cent interest) 152,315 00  
10 Bonds, security ample, (interest 6  
per cent) 47,685 00  
Bills Receivable, viz: Promissories  
notes payable on demand, 4,600 29  
Cash due from responsible parties on  
demand 1,333 47  
Interest accrued and principally due  
January 1, 1857. 11,945 56  
\$237,138 82

### LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$11,500 00  
Losses claimed and unpaid, 3,955 00  
Losses reported and resisted, 2,000 00  
Losses claimed on which no action is  
taken, 1,060 00  
All other claims against the company  
are small not exceeding, 300 00  
\$19,815 00

### STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD,

Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and  
J. E. Canfield, Secretary of the Farmers Union  
Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing state-  
ment by them subscribed, is true to their best knowl-  
edge and belief.

J. B. REEVE, Justice of the Peace.  
P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the  
year &c., will be sent for circulation soon as printed.

J. R. WATSON, Agent,  
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858-4t.

### Fire and Marine Insurance Company, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Office Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPITAL 350,000 DOLLARS.

Insure all the safer classes of Property against Loss by  
Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Trans-  
portation.

### Runaway Committed.

HARLAN COURT HOUSE,  
November 18, 1857.

THREE WAS committed to the Jail of Harlan  
county, Ky., on the 4th inst. a negro man named  
runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER PINN;  
he is about five feet five inches high, copper color,  
about nineteen or twenty years old, has an open  
temperance, quick spoken, and has a small scar above his  
left eye. The owner of said negro is notified to come  
forward, prove property, pay the charges and take him  
away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS FAHLER,  
Jailer of Harlan County.

Dec. 1, 1857-w6m.

### Office City Council.

FRANKFORT, January 2, 1858.

ORDERED, that the property holders on both sides of  
Holmes street, from its intersection of High street,  
East, to the rope-walk and factory of John Watson &  
Co., be and they are hereby required to grade and im-  
prove the same under the direction of the street com-  
missioner; and that they be required to have the same  
completed on or before the 25th day of March next.

Attest: J. W. BATHURST, City Clerk.  
Jan. 16, 1858-w2m.

### Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I wish to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the  
waters of main Ekhorn, about 1½ miles from its  
mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land,  
and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom  
land is in high state of cultivation. There are on the  
farm a good house, a good barn, and a good stable, and  
all the necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply  
of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—  
between 35 and 40 years old.

Dec. 8, 1856-4t. BEN. F. GRAHAM.

### Notice! Notice!

AFTER FIRST JANUARY WE WILL CONSIDER  
all accounts payable and due on FIRST MAY,  
SEPTEMBER, and JANUARY. (4 months credit) if not  
paid when due we shall charge interest from that time.  
Our old and punctual customers will please bear this  
in mind, for the ensuing year we will open new ac-  
counts and will only keep accounts with those who  
pay us promptly.

Dec. 30, 1857-4t. GRAY & TODD.

### House and Lot for Sale or Rent.

The undersigned wishes to sell or rent the for-  
mer residence of Mr. J. M. Noel, on Main street, near  
Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to  
Feb. 10-dcwt. S. M. NOEL.

### FRESH GROCERIES, NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,

Sugar, Coffee, &c.  
10 lbs Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra,  
Prime Havana Sugar,  
Double Refined Loaf Sugar,  
Double Refined Crushed Sugar,  
6 casks Elm Hull Sugar,  
2 hhd's Choice Crushed Sugar,  
Prime Java Coffee,  
Prime Rio Coffee,  
Mocha Coffee,  
Superior Green Tea,  
Superior Black Tea,  
Superior Chocolate,  
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup,  
Sugar House Molasses,  
Plantation Molasses,  
Mackerel in Barrels to retail,  
Mackerel in ½ Barrels,  
Mackerel in ¼ Barrels & Kits,  
Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale  
by March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

### TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE  
CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:  
3 boxes Star of Richmond;  
3 boxes Danvers Blades;  
3 boxes Henry Clay;  
3 boxes Old Hickory;  
3 boxes Dudley's;  
6 boxes Natural Leaf;  
15 boxes Various Brands;  
4 boxes Smoking Scattered Tobacco;  
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers;  
Havana, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virgin-  
ia Tobacco, for sale by  
March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

### CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPEN-  
ing, the largest and finest assortment of  
CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:  
6,000 "Ligues,"  
4,000 "Belmont,"  
4,000 "Rio Hondo,"  
4,000 "La Lovers Regalia,"  
4,000 "La Florida,"  
4,000 "Hummel's,"  
2,000 "Erie,"  
2,000 "Pope de Olevia,"  
2,000 "Regina,"  
2,000 "Clerico,"  
2,000 "La Perla de las An-  
tillas,"  
10,000 "Clinto Del Orion,"  
15,000 "No. 1 Butt,"  
3,000 "Salvadora Londres,"  
2,000 "La Lovers Regalia,"  
5,000 "La Florida,"  
1,000 "Babala Y Barojab,"  
2,000 "Erie,"  
2,000 "Pope de Olevia,"  
2,000 "Regina,"  
2,000 "Clerico,"  
2,000 "La Perla de las An-  
tillas,"  
Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt custom-  
ers at the usual time.

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

### FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY in bottles and on draught,  
Fine Brand in bottles and on draught,  
Madera, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught  
and in bottles,  
Scotch and Irish Whisky,  
Jamaica Rum,  
Old Rye Whisky,  
Assorted French Cordials,  
Blackberry Cordial,  
Anise Cordial,  
Marrachino Cordial,  
Curacao Cordial,  
Holland Gin,  
Schiedam Schnapps. For sale by  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

### SOAPS.

25 boxes No. 1 Roan Soap;  
10 boxes Green Mountain Soap;  
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;  
Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;  
2 boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by  
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

### VARIETIES.

Pickles, assorted.  
Preserves, assorted.  
Fruits, assorted.  
Limes, assorted.  
Lemon Syrup,  
Ginger Preserves,  
Olive Oil,  
Sardines,  
Pickled Oysters,  
Lobster Tails, Canned,  
Canned Apples,  
Canned Peaches,  
Canned Corn,  
Canned Beans,  
Canned Tomatoes,  
Canned Mushrooms,  
Canned Onions,  
Canned Potatoes,  
Canned Apples,  
Canned Peaches,  
Canned Corn,  
Canned Beans,  
Canned Tomatoes,  
Canned Mushrooms,  
Canned Onions,  
Canned Potatoes.

### STEARN'S & CLARKE'S NATIONAL AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,  
Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness  
and dispatch at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.  
Oct. 2, 1857-3m.

### OWEN'S HOTEL.

CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. F. SMITH, Proprietor.

### FRANKFORT HOTEL.

Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

### MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets  
FRANKFORT, KY.

### DENTAL SURGERY.

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Office, at his residence on Main street.  
Frankfort, May 23, 1853.

### BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KERR informs his  
friends and former customers,  
that having regained his health,  
he has purchased back from A.  
C. KERR the bindery sold to  
him in November last, and will  
give his whole attention to the  
management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of  
the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
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### TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

IN THE TOWN OF MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas,  
4 acres of new town site, recently laid out on the Gov-  
ernment land leading from Indiana to San Antonio, 10  
miles from Yorktown; where said road crosses the main Cade-  
do river, 23 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio,  
and where the main road crosses the Rio Grande, 23 miles  
from Yorktown, and 45 miles from San Antonio, and 45 miles  
from the Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes  
(as surveyed).

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland  
town, in Western Texas. The soil is good, water  
excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150  
feet deep, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot.  
back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per  
lot.

Those who wish to commence business in a new town,  
or double or treble their money, would do well by pur-  
chasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will  
also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, in-  
cluding the whole block upon which it stands.

Emigrants will find this to be a healthy and fertile a-  
nion of country as there is almost any of the States.  
For further particulars call on us at our residence in  
MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Electo Post  
Office, Karnes county, Texas."

Geo. F. FAIRBANKS, Secy. Sept. 9, 1857-wc4wly.

### POTATOES & APPLES.

150 Bushels Superior Potatoes,  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

### LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

### Winter Arrangement for 1857-8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS  
EXCEPTED.

On and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as  
follows:

FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 7:30 o'clock a. m.,  
stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington  
at 12:15 p. m., connecting at Emence with stages for  
Newmarket, Frankfort with stages for Lawrenceburg,  
Salina, Hardinsville, Danville, and Versailles; at  
Fayette's with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington  
with Covington and Lexington Railroad, for Paris, Fair-  
mount, Covington and Mayfield, and with stage for  
Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Ir-  
vine, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard,  
Stanford, London, Harrodsburg, and all points south.  
Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 2:45 p. m.,  
stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville  
at 7:30 o'clock a. m., connecting by stages for Lawren-  
ceburg, Frankfort, and by the Lexington and Frankfort  
Railroad, for Georgetown, and at Emence for Newcastle  
and Shelbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville and  
New Albany Railroad, for St. Louis, Cairo, and  
all points North, West and South.

### SECOND TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 2:30 o'clock p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Lexington at 7:25 o'clock p. m., connecting at Emence with stages for Newmarket, Frankfort, and by the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Georgetown, and at Emence for Newcastle and Shelbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville and New Albany Railroad, for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North, West and South.

### THIRD TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in connection with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, and arrives at Lexington at 4:50 o'clock p. m. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 9 o'clock a. m., stopping at all stations east of Lawrenceburg, and at Smith's and Hobbs' Stations only, west of Lawrenceburg, arriving at Louisville at 10:30 o'clock a. m. in connection with Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroad, with Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, and all the principal towns West and South.

### NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours,  
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours,  
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for  
any part of  
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MIS-  
SOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam  
Boat Route.

### SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between  
LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

### TRIPLETT, Master.

LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.,  
returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 3 P. M.  
This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and  
most complete style, with every regard for the comfort  
and convenience of passengers; is officered by careful  
and experienced men, well known to the community,  
who by strict attention to business hope to merit the con-  
fidence and patronage of the public.

D. S. BENEDICT & SON, Agents.  
B. B. BENEDICT & SON, Agents.  
N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the  
Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed  
through for \$25 00.

### Regular Packet for Louisville.

THE STEAMER DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS  
Master, will leave Brooklyn, Monday's  
evening, and Woodford landing every  
Monday.

Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock  
a. m.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock  
p. m.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m.  
for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Mondays  
and Tuesdays.

For freight or passage apply on board or to  
JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.

Nov. 11, 1857-4t.

### HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endow-  
ment for the relief of the sick and distressed, af-  
flicted with Pimples and Eruptions of the Skin.

To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as  
SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPU-  
RECTION, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SPYLLIS, the  
Pain of URINARY ORGANS, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful  
destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases,  
and the deep and permanent suffering and disfigurement  
of the victims of such diseases, several years ago di-  
rected their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE  
act, to treat all such cases, and to dispense medicine  
for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms,  
and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who  
apply by letter, with a description of their condition,  
who, by strict attention to business hope to merit the con-  
fidence and patronage of the public.

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For further particulars call on us at our residence in  
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Geo. F. FAIRBANKS, Secy. Sept. 9, 1857-wc4wly.

### POTATOES & APPLES.

150 Bushels Superior Potatoes,  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

### By State Authority.

Choice First-Class Insurance,  
—BY THE—

### THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.

### Cash Capital \$1,000,000 00.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.  
With a Surplus of \$506,387 88.

And the prestige of 38 years success and experience.

### ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1858:

Cash in hand and deposits in Hartford  
Banks, - - - - - \$348,123 69  
Cash in transit and Agents' - - - - - 166,572 65  
Money due the Company, secured by  
Mortgages, - - - - - 5,418 04  
Real Estate unencumbered, - - - - - 47,633 42  
Bills Receivable, - - - - - 33,177 18  
Market Value.

### Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF \$1,000,000  
Of Losses have been paid by the Insurance Com-  
pany in the past 38 years.

### Fire and Inland Navigation

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and  
fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS  
and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this Corporation has been stable and  
uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and  
storm, or periods eventful in or exempt from sweeping  
confagurations and maritime disasters. Being estab-  
lished on a cash basis, the troubles of the credit sys-  
tem affect us in no material particular.

During "hard times" the security of reliable insurance  
is an imperative duty—the ability of property owners  
to sustain loss being then most weakened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns through-  
out the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of  
the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

### HOME Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET.

### CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00

AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$34,213 34  
AMT OF LIABILITIES, \$4,110 01

This Company continues to receive Buildings, Merchand-  
ise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household  
Furniture and Personal Property generally,  
against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favor-  
able terms.

### Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

### ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Banks, - - - - - \$37,000 56  
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien  
on Real Estate, value at least \$891,  
000) - - - - - 460,000 00  
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand,  
(market value of